

Alerta de Artículos Recientes y Sitios en el Internet en Medio Ambiente

**Abril 10, 2006
01/06**

Estimado(a) señor(a):

Tenemos el agrado de presentarle una bibliografía en MEDIO AMBIENTE como parte de nuestro Servicio de Alertas y conmemorando el "**Día de la Tierra**," que se celebra el 22 de abril. Este servicio se basa en el ofrecimiento de artículos aparecidos recientemente en publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, haciéndole llegar una relación de los mismos con sus resúmenes. Así mismo, incluimos una relación de sitios en Internet.

Apoyo al medio ambiente

1. RECOVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. David G. Victor.
"Foreign Affairs" – January/February 2006

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Sustainable development—the notion that boosting economic growth, protecting natural resources, and ensuring social justice can be complementary goals—has lost much appeal over the past two decades, the victim of wooly thinking and interest-group politics. The concept can be relevant again, but only if its original purpose—helping the poor live healthier lives on the own terms—is restored, says the author.

2. THE STATE OF NATURE. Carl Pope vs. Bjorn Lomborg.
"Foreign Policy" – July/August 2005

Not even committed environmentalists can agree on the state of the planet. Some see the polar caps melting, ecosystems on life support, and clean water becoming scarce. Others believe humanity's lot has never looked better. America's secret weapons: reality TV, talk shows, and Michael Moore, say the authors.

3. FROM THE HEADWATERS TO THE SEA: THE CRITICAL NEED TO PROJECT FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS. Sandra Postel.
"Environment" – December 2005

Healthy freshwater ecosystems provide numerous life-support services—offering, for example, fish and other foods, water supplies for crop irrigation, water purification and supply, and flood and storm damage mitigation. The key is to find innovative ways to protect them, argues Ms Postel.

4. TRACKING U.S. GROUNDWATER: RESERVES FOR THE FUTURE? William M. Alley. "Environment" – April 2006

Because groundwater is invisible, its users often take it for granted. Tracking U.S. groundwater poses a number of challenges for scientists and policymakers because it eludes technology and crosses jurisdictional boundaries. This article explain how better monitoring and management of this resource could lead to a more sustainable water supply for the future.

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Areas naturales

5. **LIVING HISTORY.** Annette McGivney. "Wilderness" – December 2005

This article presents information on the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) of the U.S. encompassing 26 million acres of the West overseen by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the NLCS was established five years ago to protect some of the America's lesser known crown jewels. The system contains a diverse collection of national conservation areas, national monuments, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness areas. Like the National Park System, the NLCS protects outstanding natural and cultural resources, but it also protects the wild and expansive landscapes around the landmarks. The system protects the places where the history of the West is still written on the land. Other jewels in the NLCS treasure chest include Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, featuring the highest concentration of ancestral sites anywhere in the U.S., says the author.

Biodiversidad

6. **VOICES FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY.** Susanne Stoll-Kleemann. "Environment" – December 2005

To develop and implement effective strategies for protecting biodiversity, decision makers require input from a wide variety of perspectives. In this article, managers, scientists, and residents explore the pathways and pitfalls of contemporary biodiversity management, explaining how to protect a region's biodiversity while empowering the local population, says the author.

7. **CONSERVATORS OF EXPERIENCE.** David Stokes. "Bioscience"

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

– January 2006

The article reflects on the human experience of biodiversity. It stresses the importance of biodiversity and cites the factor threatening biodiversity. It offers ways to facilitate human contact with nature.

8. **SUSTAINING THE VARIETY OF LIFE.** Stuart L. Pimm and Clinton Jenkins. "Scientific American" – September 2005

This article offers a look at how to sustain biodiversity. It reports that the coastal forests of Brazil hold the largest number of species at risk of extinction in the Americas and the degradation of tropical forests that hold the most endangered species, say the authors.

9. **SPECIES CONCEPTS AND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT: HOW A VALID BIOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF SPECIES ENHANCES THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY.** Anna L. George & Richard L Mayden. "Natural Resources Journal" – Spring 2005

There is no single accepted definition of a "species" in the natural sciences, nor does the Endangered Species Act (ESA) offer one. Instead, prolonged debate over species concepts has allowed various stakeholders to embrace and defend particular definitions based upon personal agendas that may be at odds with the objectives of the ESA. The best approach to arriving at a biological accurate definition of a "species" is to use a hierarchy of species concepts to compare diversity across all taxonomic groups and not to limit recognition of species to groupings identifiable by humans using one particular technique. Adopting the hierarchy of concepts will provide theoretically sound and empirically testable data enabling the most accurate identification of species-level biodiversity, say the authors.

Bosques tropicales

10. **SEARCHING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: FOREST POLICIES,**

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

SMALLHOLDERS, AND THE TRANS-AMAZON HIGHWAY. Eirivethon Lima, Frank Merry, Daniel Nepstad, Gregory Amacher, Claudia Azevedo-Ramos, Paul Lefebvre and Felipe Resque, Jr. "Environment" – January/February 2006

Since it opened in the 1970s, the Trans-Amazon Highway has been a corridor for settlers and for the timber industry. Today's logging practices (legal and otherwise) in the Brazilian Amazon are environmentally and economically devastating. This article suggests ways to reduce illegal logging and make legal logging more sustainable, explain the authors.

Clima

11. PLANTAS Y CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO. Juan Arellano y Javier de la Riva. "Investigación y Ciencia" – Marzo 2006

Los gases de invernadero constituyen una amenaza contra la integridad de la biosfera. Para hacer frente a ese reto, se cuenta con dos complejos enzimáticos de la fotosíntesis, explican los autores.

12. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE – BUILDING A FUTURE FOR OUR GRANDCHILDREN. William J. Clinton, President of the United States. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – December 15, 2005

Delivered to the Side Event hosted by the City of Montreal at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. Palais des Congrès, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, December 8, 2005

Contaminación

13. THE DANGERS OF OCEAN ACIDIFICATION. Scott C. Doney. "Scientific American" – March 2006

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Carbon from burning fossil fuels goes into the ocean, where it changes the acid balance of seawater. The repercussions for marine life may be enormous, says the author.

14. POLLUTERS AND PROTECTORS: COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM AUTHORITIES AND URBAN WATERWAY RESTORATIONS. Paul Bohannon & Patricia E. Lin. "Natural Resources Journal" – Summer 2005

This article explores the nature of combined sewer system contamination problems and the role of faulty operation and maintenance in the creation of these problems. The legal liabilities of combined sewer systems and their responsibilities in the cleanup process are studied. A case study compares how several combined sewer systems throughout the United States have responded to the issues. Finally, an assessment of the Passaic River Restoration Initiative suggests a combined government/private "potentially responsible parties" approach toward resolving these complex legal and technical issues.

Desarrollo sostenible

15. DOING MORE WITH LESS: IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH GREEN ENGINEERING. Arnulf Grubler. "Environment" – March 2006

The more the world advances technologically, the more people realize that such progress has real costs, including dwindling material resources and the proliferation of wastes. The key to sustainable development is in productivity growth: engineering new solutions to reduce the environmental costs of human success, says the author.

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Ecoturism

- 16. TREKKING FOR CHANGE.** Rebecca Sanborn. "The Environmental Magazine" – September/October 2005

The author explains that Vietnam's hill tribes benefit from ecotourism. While neighboring Southeast Asian countries have long been open to tourism and the influx of Western eyesores, Vietnam only opened its borders to travelers in the late 1980s and in many parts, village life continues as it has for centuries. The great cultural diversity and history are important draws for many travelers, but the lack of development also creates incredibly poor and unsanitary conditions in many of Vietnam's remote regions. Ecotourism has often been lauded for its role in preserving ecosystems, but Handspan Adventure Travel has a different focus, using tourism to improve quality of life as well as environmental conditions, says the author.

Educación ambiental

- 17. HANDS-ON ACTIVITIES AND CHALLENGE TESTS IN AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.** D.D. Poudel, L.M. Vincent, C. Anzalone, J. Huner, D. Wppard, T. Clement, A. DeRamus, and G. Blakewood. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – Summer 2005

Many agricultural and environmental problems are interrelated. Several agencies, including nonprofit organizations, have developed programs to educate schoolchildren about environmental issues. However, programs that integrate both agricultural and environmental learning are limited. To facilitate agricultural and environmental learning among middle and high school students, an agricultural and environmental challenge program was developed at the University of

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Louisiana at Lafayette. Hands-on activities and challenge tests enhanced student's interest, motivation, and ability to think critically about contemporary agriculture and environmental issues in the region, explain the authors.

- 18. CHINESE COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GLOBAL VERSUS LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.** Hongxia Duan and Rosanne W. Fortner. "The Journal of Environmental Issues" – Summer 2005

The authors examined Chinese college students' perception of internal and external characteristics demonstrated by completing a survey that they perceived the internal and external characteristics of issues differently on global and local scales, and to a degree those characteristics are related. Educators and communicators should take into account the perceived characteristics of environmental issues and choose effective information sources and teaching methods to improve public understanding of human-induced environmental changes.

- 19. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND LEVELS OF ENJOYMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION UNIT ON NONNATIVE PLANTS.** Cara Marie DiEnno and Sunita C. Hilton

The authors applied constructivist learning theory to environmental education to explore knowledge gains, student attitudes, and engagement among high school students exposed to a week-long unit on nonnative plant species. The authors compared constructivist and traditional teaching methods. Each class was given a pretest and a posttest. The constructive group significantly increased knowledge scores and attitudes, whereas the traditional group did not. The 2 groups did not differ significantly on engagement, say the authors.

- 20. TOWARD A GROUNDED THEORY FOR RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF THE NEW**

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

JERSEY SCHOOL OF CONSERVATION. N.J. Smith-Sebasto and Lisa M. Walker. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – Fall 2005

The authors present the findings of a study that explored student perceptions of the residential environmental education (EE) program at the New Jersey School of Conservation. The authors administer a 3-item instrument that was based on the minute paper/muddiest point techniques to 2,779 students from 31 schools. A qualitative methodology with a grounded theory approach was used to discover which areas of the program were most meaningful, most confusing, and most interesting to the students. The findings revealed that students found social, personal, and wilderness survival sessions to be very meaningful. They thought orienteering and environmental science sessions were confusing. They were interested in learning more about many subjects, but they were less interested in social topics than environment since, safety, or recreation topics. A grounded theory for effective residential environmental education is offered, say the authors.

Energía

21. AMERICA'S NATURAL GAS CRISIS. Jack N. Gerard. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – November 1, 2005

Address by Jack N. Gerard, President and CEO, American Chemistry Council. Delivered at the Chem Week Energy Conference, Houston, Texas, October 24, 2005.

22. HELPING U.S. FARMERS & RANCHERS COPE WITH RISING ENERGY COSTS. Mike Johanns. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – January 15, 2006

Address by Mike Johanns, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Delivered via News Conference Call, Washington, D.C., December 7,

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

2005.

Población

23. POWER TO THE POOR: TAPPING THE WEALTH OF ECOSYSTEMS. Greg Mock and Paul Steele. "Environmental" – January/February 2006

Global poverty persists despite efforts over the last 60 years to eradicate it. Accompanying this serious concern are the interconnected problems of global-scale ecosystem degradation and a widespread lack of democratic governance. Can the world combat poverty by conserving ecosystems and giving the poor a stronger voice? Ask the authors.

24. THE VIRUS HUNTERS. Karl Taro Greenfeld. "Foreign Policy" – March/April 2006

When the deadly SARS virus struck China three years ago, Beijing responded with a massive coverup. If it weren't for the persistence of two young reporters and the courage of one doctor who'd seen enough, SARS might have killed thousands more. There is no guarantee the world will be so lucky the next time around, says the Mr. Greenfeld.

25. MACROPOLICY OR SOCIAL MOBILIZATION? APPROACHES TO POVERTY ERADICATION. A review by Tariq Banuri. "Environment" – November 2005'

A report from the UN Millennium Development Program suggests that economic investment and relief programs might help governments achieve the poverty objectives of the Millennium Development Goals. But is money by itself the most effective and sustainable solution for a complex problem like poverty? Asks Mr. Banuri.

Varios:

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

26. LOS DESAFÍOS MUNDIALES Y LA BIOTECNOLOGÍA. Jennifer Kuzma. Obtenido de Internet:

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/1005/ijes/kuzma.htm>

La biotecnología, si se utiliza adecuadamente, tiene el potencial de proporcionar alimentos más saludables y en mayor cantidad; reducir la dependencia de combustibles fósiles; y ofrecer curas más eficaces para las enfermedades. Las enzimas que pueden disolver material vegetal en biocombustible como el etanol conducirán eventualmente a la producción de productos bioenergéticos sostenibles. Una nueva variedad de arroz elaborado mediante la bioingeniería y reforzado con vitamina A podría ayudar a reducir la ceguera que se origina a partir de la deficiencia vitamínica en los países en desarrollo, dice el autor.

27. BIOTECNOLOGÍA VEGETAL: ADELANTOS EN ALIMENTACIÓN, ENERGÍA. Richard Hamilton, Richard R. Falvell, y Robert B. Goldberg. Obtenido de Internet:

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journales/ites/1005/ijes/hamilton.htm>

El mundo necesitará producir más alimentos durante los próximos 50 años que en toda la historia de la humanidad. La revolución tecnológica provocada por la genómica brinda una oportunidad única de alcanzar esa meta. Las plantas resistentes a los insectos y los herbicidas producto de la ingeniería genética están rindiendo importantes beneficios a través de alimentos más asequibles, que requieren menos plaguicidas, conservan más el suelo y permiten la existencia de un medio ambiente más sostenible. En el futuro, los adelantos en biotecnología agrícola darán por resultado plantas más resistentes a la sequía, al calor y al frío; plantas que exigirán menos aplicaciones de fertilizantes y plaguicidas, producirán vacunas para evitar enfermedades contagiosas graves y tendrán otras características deseables, indican los autores.

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Sitios en Internet para obtener información sobre temas de Medio Ambiente:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

<http://www.epa.gov>

National Park Foundation

<http://www.nationalparks.org/>

Nature Watch

<http://www.fs.fed.us/outdoors/naturewatch/>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<http://www.noaa.gov>

Bureau of Land Management

<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/index.htm>

Department of Energy's NEPA Web Site

<http://www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/>

Department of the Interior

<http://www.doi.gov>

Endangered Species Program

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered>

America's Clean Water Foundation

<http://www.acwf.org>

EPA's National Center for Environmental Economics

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/pages/homepage>

Fish and Wildlife Service

<http://www.fws.gov>

Forest Ecosystems Dynamics

<http://forest.gsfc.nasa.gov>

Great Lakes Information Network

<http://www.great-lakes.net>

National Service Center for Environmental Publications

<http://www.epa.gov/ncepiphom/>

National Climatic Data Center

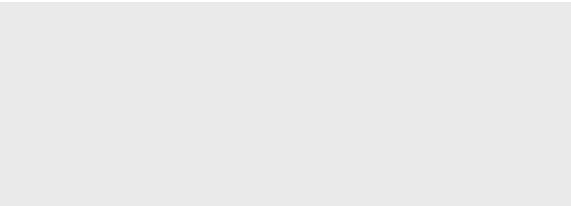
<http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html>

EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/>
Fort Collins Science Center Online
<http://www.fort.usgs.gov/>
Minerals Management Service
<http://www.mms.gov/>
Office of Surface Mining
<http://www.osmre.gov/>
USDA Forest Service
<http://www.fs.fed.us>
Climate Vision
<http://www.climatevision.gov/>
White House Council on Environmental Quality
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/>
EPA - Beaches
<http://www.epa.gov/beaches/>
Marine Protected Areas of the United States
<http://www.mpa.gov/>
National Resources Conservation Service
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/>
Carbonfund.org
<http://www.carbonfund.org>
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<http://www.ipcc.ch>
Pew Center on Global Climate Change
<http://www.pewclimate.org>
River Network
<http://www.rivernetwork.org/index.cfm>
Property & Environment Research Center
<http://www.perc.org>
National Recycling Coalition
<http://www.nrc-recycle.org>
U.S. Global Change Research Information Office
<http://www.gcrio.org>
U.S. Office of the Federal Environmental Executive
<http://www.ofee.gov>

EPA: Recycle City
<http://www.epa.gov/recyclecity/>
The Adirondack Council
<http://www.adirondackcouncil.org>
American Bird Conservancy
<http://www.abcbirds.org>
American Wilderness Coalition
<http://www.americanwilderness.org>
Defenders of Wildlife
<http://www.defenders.org>
Friends of the Earth
<http://foe.org>



Servicio de Referencia

*Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América
Av. La Encalada - cuadra 17 s/n
Monterrico, Lima 33
Fax: 618-2725
E-mail:limaircdirector@state.gov*

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.